

## General Description

The LM567 and LM567C are general purpose tone decoders designed to provide a saturated transistor switch to ground when an input signal is present within the passband. The circuit consists of an I and Q detector driven by a voltage controlled oscillator which determines the center frequency of the decoder. External components are used to independently set center frequency, bandwidth and output delay.

## Features

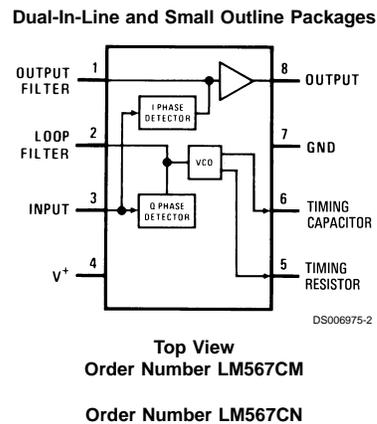
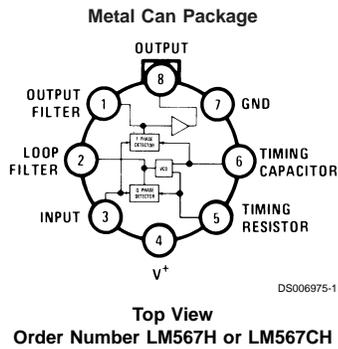
- 20 to 1 frequency range with an external resistor
- Logic compatible output with 100 mA current sinking capability
- Bandwidth adjustable from 0 to 14%

- High rejection of out of band signals and noise
- Immunity to false signals
- Highly stable center frequency
- Center frequency adjustable from 0.01 Hz to 500 kHz

## Applications

- Touch tone decoding
- Precision oscillator
- Frequency monitoring and control
- Wide band FSK demodulation
- Ultrasonic controls
- Carrier current remote controls
- Communications paging decoders

## Connection Diagrams



## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

Supply Voltage Pin	9V
Power Dissipation (Note 2)	1100 mW
$V_B$	15V
$V_3$	-10V
$V_3$	$V_4 + 0.5V$
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C

## Operating Temperature Range

LM567H	-55°C to +125°C
LM567CH, LM567CM, LM567CN	0°C to +70°C

## Soldering Information

Dual-In-Line Package	
Soldering (10 sec.)	260°C
Small Outline Package	
Vapor Phase (60 sec.)	215°C
Infrared (15 sec.)	220°C

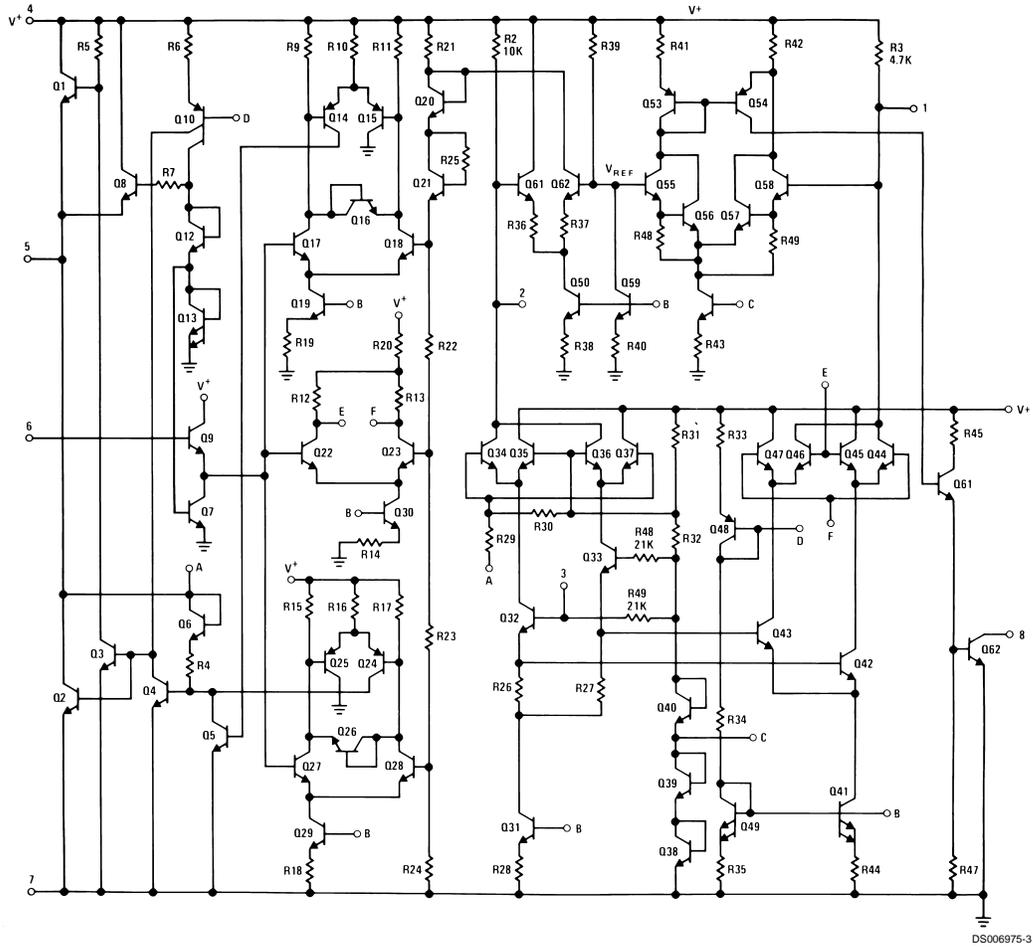
See AN-450 "Surface Mounting Methods and Their Effect on Product Reliability" for other methods of soldering surface mount devices.

## Electrical Characteristics

AC Test Circuit,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V^+ = 5V$

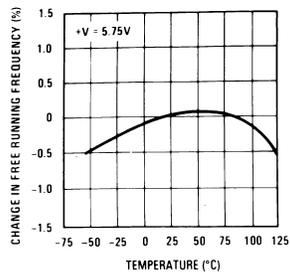
Parameters	Conditions	LM567			LM567C/LM567CM			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Power Supply Voltage Range		4.75	5.0	9.0	4.75	5.0	9.0	V
Power Supply Current Quiescent	$R_L = 20k$		6	8		7	10	mA
Power Supply Current Activated	$R_L = 20k$		11	13		12	15	mA
Input Resistance		18	20		15	20		k $\Omega$
Smallest Detectable Input Voltage	$I_L = 100\text{ mA}$ , $f_i = f_o$		20	25		20	25	mVrms
Largest No Output Input Voltage	$I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $f_i = f_o$	10	15		10	15		mVrms
Largest Simultaneous Outband Signal to Inband Signal Ratio			6			6		dB
Minimum Input Signal to Wideband Noise Ratio	$B_n = 140\text{ kHz}$		-6			-6		dB
Largest Detection Bandwidth		12	14	16	10	14	18	% of $f_o$
Largest Detection Bandwidth Skew			1	2		2	3	% of $f_o$
Largest Detection Bandwidth Variation with Temperature			$\pm 0.1$			$\pm 0.1$		%/°C
Largest Detection Bandwidth Variation with Supply Voltage	4.75-6.75V		$\pm 1$	$\pm 2$		$\pm 1$	$\pm 5$	%V
Highest Center Frequency		100	500		100	500		kHz
Center Frequency Stability (4.75-5.75V)	$0 < T_A < 70$ $-55 < T_A < +125$		$35 \pm 60$ $35 \pm 140$			$35 \pm 60$ $35 \pm 140$		ppm/°C ppm/°C
Center Frequency Shift with Supply Voltage	4.75V-6.75V 4.75V-9V		0.5 2.0	1.0 2.0		0.4 2.0	2.0 2.0	%/V %/V
Fastest ON-OFF Cycling Rate			$f_o/20$			$f_o/20$		
Output Leakage Current	$V_B = 15V$		0.01	25		0.01	25	$\mu\text{A}$
Output Saturation Voltage	$e_i = 25\text{ mV}$ , $I_B = 30\text{ mA}$ $e_i = 25\text{ mV}$ , $I_B = 100\text{ mA}$		0.2 0.6	0.4 1.0		0.2 0.6	0.4 1.0	V
Output Fall Time			30			30		ns
Output Rise Time			150			150		ns

## Schematic Diagram



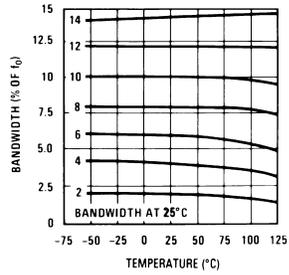
## Typical Performance Characteristics

Typical Frequency Drift



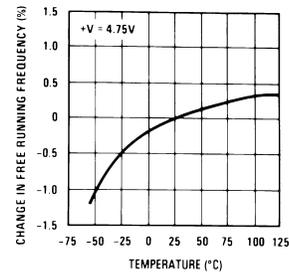
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Typical Bandwidth Variation



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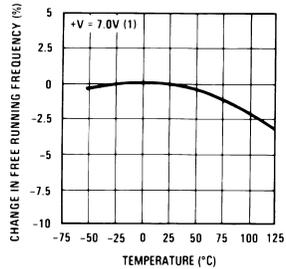
Typical Frequency Drift



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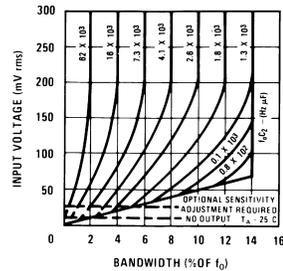
## Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

### Typical Frequency Drift



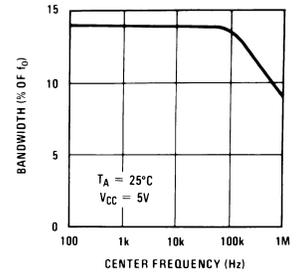
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### Bandwidth vs Input Signal Amplitude



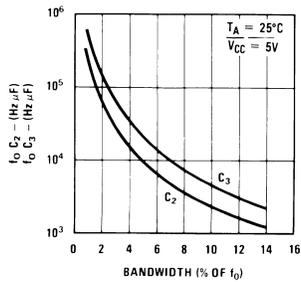
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### Largest Detection Bandwidth



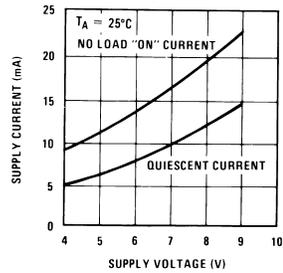
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### Detection Bandwidth as a Function of $C_2$ and $C_3$



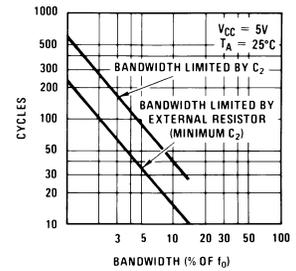
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### Typical Supply Current vs Supply Voltage



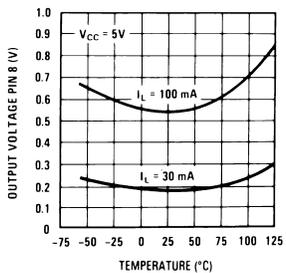
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### Greatest Number of Cycles Before Output



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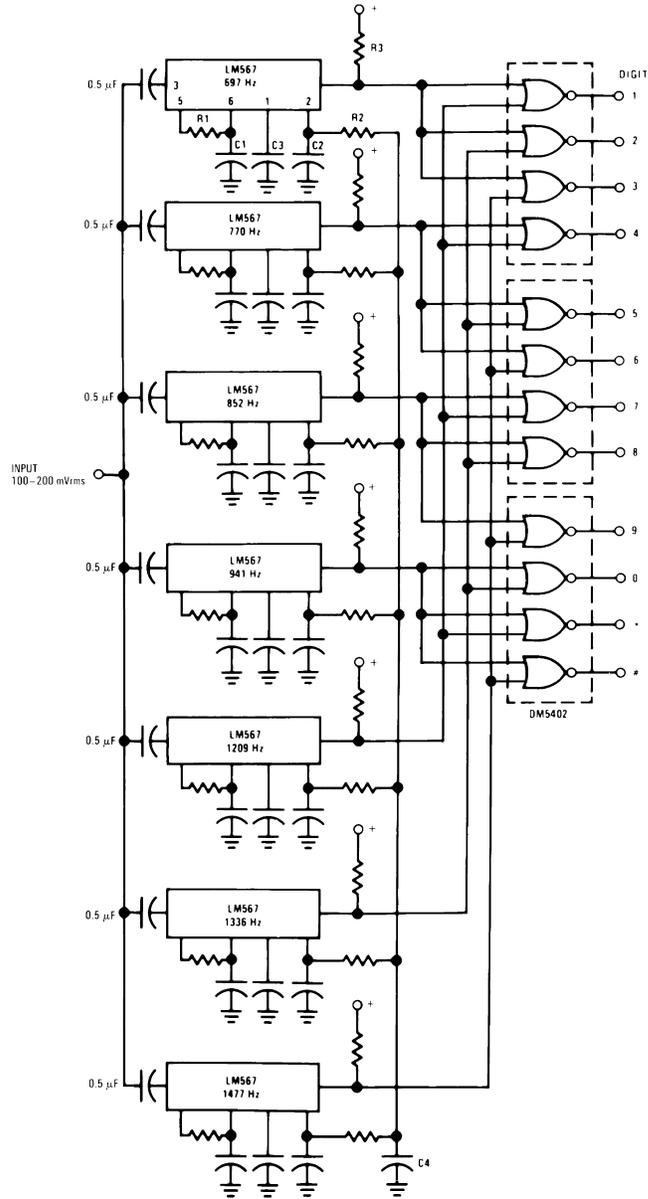
### Typical Output Voltage vs Temperature



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# Typical Applications

## Touch-Tone Decoder



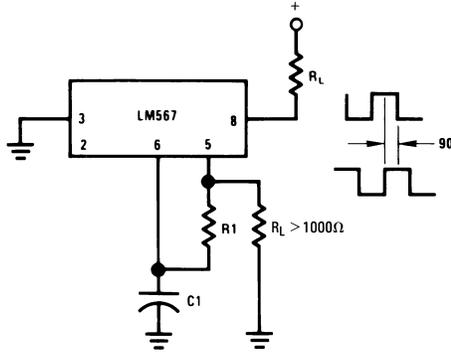
Component values (typ)

- R1 6.8 to 15k
- R2 4.7k
- R3 20k
- C1 0.10 mfd
- C2 1.0 mfd 6V
- C3 2.2 mfd 6V
- C4 250 mfd 6V

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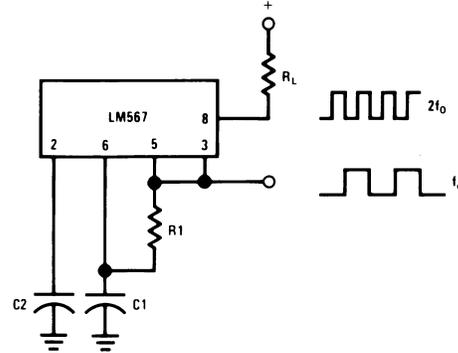
## Typical Applications (Continued)

### Oscillator with Quadrature Output



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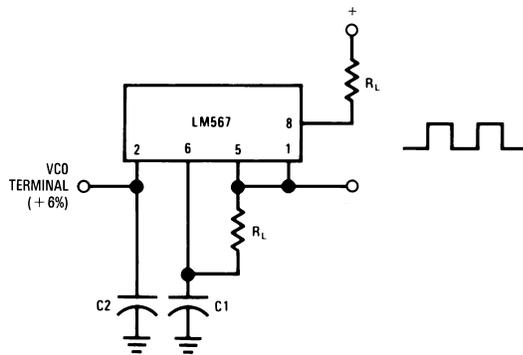
### Oscillator with Double Frequency Output



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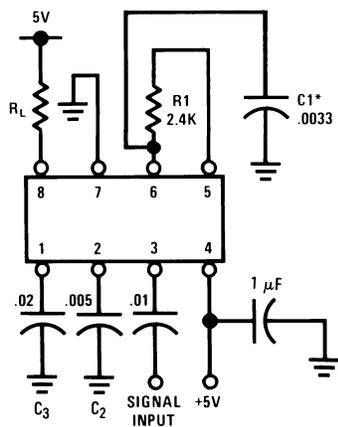
Connect Pin 3 to 2.8V to Invert Output

### Precision Oscillator Drive 100 mA Loads



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## AC Test Circuit



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$f_i = 100 \text{ kHz} + 5V$

\*Note: Adjust for  $f_o = 100 \text{ kHz}$ .

## Applications Information

The center frequency of the tone decoder is equal to the free running frequency of the VCO. This is given by

$$f_o \cong \frac{1}{1.1 R_1 C_1}$$

The bandwidth of the filter may be found from the approximation

$$BW = 1070 \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{f_o C_2}} \text{ in } \% \text{ of } f_o$$

Where:

$V_i$  = Input voltage (volts rms),  $V_i \leq 200 \text{ mV}$

$C_2$  = Capacitance at Pin 2 ( $\mu\text{F}$ )

